

QUID NOVI

Journal des étudiant-e-s
en droit de l'université McGill

McGill Law's
Weekly Student Newspaper

Volume 34, n°6
6 novembre 2012 | November 6th 2012



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QUID NOVI

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WANT TO TALK? TU VEUX T'EXPRIMER?

Envoyez vos commentaires ou articles avant
jeudi 17h à l'adresse : quid.law@mcgill.ca

Toute contribution doit indiquer le nom de
l'auteur, son année d'étude ainsi qu'un titre
pour l'article. L'article ne sera publiée qu'à la
discretion du comité de rédaction, qui

basera sa décision sur la politique de
rédaction.

Contributions should preferably be submitted as
a .doc attachment (and not, for instance, a
".docx").

JÉRÉMY
BOULANGER-
BONNELLY

QUELLE SOUVERAINETÉ ?

Le Quid des dernières semaines a été le théâtre de nombreux débats sur la souveraineté du Québec. Or, ce concept est quelque peu galvaudé puisqu'il semble être pour plusieurs synonyme de sécession et que ces deux notions doivent être distinguées l'une de l'autre, bien qu'elles soient évidemment liées.

En effet, la sécession et la souveraineté du Québec sont souvent confondues, les souverainistes arguant que le seul moyen pour le Québec d'atteindre sa souveraineté est la sécession, et les fédéralistes plaidant que la souveraineté de notre province n'est pas viable et qu'il faut sauvegarder l'union à tout prix. L'établissement de cette dichotomie est probablement le résultat de la contingence historique et de l'attitude des partis politiques, pour qui la division est souvent plus payante à court terme que la recherche de solutions de compromis.

Cependant, je reste convaincu qu'il est possible de faire la part des choses et de réaliser que la souveraineté n'est pas un concept binaire, comme pourrait le faire croire le débat polarisé qui occupe l'espace politique actuellement. Pour cela, il faut penser à redéfinir la souveraineté.

Bien que l'origine du terme indiquait effectivement le contrôle exclusif de l'autorité politique sur un peuple ou un territoire et que cette signification soit encore d'actualité, la souveraineté se définit de plus en plus largement, et non seulement en rapport avec des États luttant pour le contrôle politique. Avant de vouloir la souveraineté des institutions et de l'État québécois, il faudrait vouloir celle du peuple ; car c'est en son nom que l'on mène de telles luttes. Or, le peuple québécois n'a pas lui-même la souveraineté sur ses propres institutions. La situation ne s'améliorerait pas par le seul fait de la sécession.

Ainsi, avant de penser à séparer le Québec du Canada, ne serait-il pas préférable de se doter d'institutions politiques qui reflètent vraiment la volonté du peuple ? Ne devrait-on pas réformer le mode de scrutin,

les plateformes de participation citoyenne et la reddition de comptes de nos députés, pour donner une véritable voix au peuple, qui semble n'en avoir une qu'aux quatre ans ? Pourquoi ne pas se doter d'une constitution provinciale, rédigée par une assemblée constituante représentative des régions, des divers groupes sociaux et de toutes les tendances politiques, afin de se mettre d'accord et de coucher sur papier nos valeurs les plus profondes et les institutions qui leur correspondent ?

Si nous réussissons à nous doter de telles institutions, nous pourrions alors être certains que les Québécois sont en contrôle de leur destin, et qu'ils ne se le font pas imposer par un *establishment* convaincu que la sécession est une fin en soi, plutôt qu'un moyen d'atteindre la souveraineté.

Le peuple pourra alors décider par lui-même, en toute connaissance de cause, quel degré de souveraineté lui est dû. Car en effet, la souveraineté n'est pas binaire, mais bien un spectre sur lequel un peuple doit se placer, déterminant quelles compétences il consent volontairement à déléguer à une entité supérieure. Je suis convaincu que les Québécois ne veulent pas une souveraineté mur à mur, mais qu'ils sont plutôt d'avis de renouveler le pacte constitutionnel canadien pour gagner en souveraineté dans certains domaines. C'est notamment le cas de la culture et des communications, où davantage d'asymétrie et un contrôle exclusif du Québec seraient souhaitables, vu le lien direct de cette compétence avec l'identité de notre nation.

Cet éditorial ne prétend bien sûr pas à l'exhaustivité et peut vous sembler dangereusement idéaliste, j'en conviens, surtout que la question de la souveraineté est extrêmement complexe. Cependant, j'espère qu'il vous permettra de remettre en question la binarité du concept, au bénéfice d'une approche plus nuancée de la question nationale.

**MICHELE
LAMARRE-
LEROUX**

AH! NOVEMBRE...

STUDENT WELL-BEING COMMITTEE

Novembre. Fameux mois gris, pluvieux, froid, vide, schmoucheux...

Novembre. Où on est tellement heureux d'avoir une heure de plus la fin de semaine du changement de l'heure que c'en est pathétique.

Novembre. Le « in between » des examens de mi-session et des examens de fin de session, où on ne sait pas trop si on a le droit d'être plus relax ou s'il faut déjà commencer à se préparer pour le mois de décembre. En fait, on sait bien qu'on devrait commencer à se préparer, mais on n'en a juste pas le goût ni l'énergie.

Et vous savez quoi? C'est normal!!

Et vous savez quoi encore? Novembre est sans aucun doute un mois de transition, où il est important de retrouver un bon équilibre de vie avant de plonger dans le monde parallèle qu'est décembre.

Prenez le temps, en novembre de reprendre vos bonnes habitudes déjà perdues :

- Bouger au moins 20 minutes en continu par jour.

Pour cela, la marche d'un bon pas soutenu fait des miracles pour tonifier les muscles subtilement et aérer l'esprit. Et que dire de la bicyclette! Considérant les bouchons de circulation qui s'accumulent, la transport en commun n'est plus une garantie d'efficacité.

- Faire 2-3 fois par semaine un bon exercice physique intense qui vous laisse évacuer toutes les tensions physiques et psychologiques accumulées en profondeur

- Bien manger

- Bien dormir (Et non, 6 heures de sommeil n'est pas normal ni suffisant!)

- Se permettre de prendre une journée de la fin de semaine pour complètement déconnecter de l'école, et consacrer tout notre temps du réveil au coucher à se changer les esprits et à apprécier la vie.

Avec cela, il est définitivement plus facile de passer à travers sa semaine. Le « law school buzz » qui résonne dans notre tête ne devrait pas être un état d'esprit continu! Il faut décrocher. Donc même si novembre est gris et pluvieux, il n'est pas obligé de l'être dans votre tête!

Bonne semaine!

RECETTE DE NOVEMBRE

Poisson au four

Préparation : 3 minutes

Cuisson : 10 minutes

- Placer sur une plaque de cuisson le nombre désiré de beaux filets de poisson, saumon ou truite étant les meilleurs.
- Couvrir en fonction des choix ci-dessous.
- Mettre au four 10 minutes à 350°F.
- Manger avec un à côté de riz!

Choices of topping

- #1 – Squeeze the juice of one or two lemons
- #2 – Mix some Dijon Mustard with honey
- #3 – Mix some mayonnaise, green pesto and sliced sun-dried tomatoes
- #4 – Grated parmesan

STUDENT MEMBERS

FACULTY COUNCIL REPORT

1. What is the Faculty Council and what does it do?
2. L'interférence des ordres professionnels avec les programmes d'études en droit
3. Potential Changes to Articling Requirements
4. Hiring New Full-Time Professors at the Faculty
5. Varia

1) The first meeting of Faculty Council for this academic year was held on October 24. Faculty Council is the governing body of the Faculty of Law with respect to academic matters, including curriculum, the library, and exams. Every full-time member of the teaching staff sits on the Council, along with five undergraduate student representatives, the LSA President and the LSA VP Academic.

Le doyen a annoncé deux nouvelles qui seront des préoccupations certaines pour la Faculté dans les semaines à venir.

2) Premièrement, dans le cadre de son Projet sur les Normes d'Admission Nationales, la Fédération des Ordres Professionnels de Juristes du Canada (<http://www.flsc.ca/>) a présenté un Profil National des Compétences pour l'admission à la profession juridique. On parle bien ici de l'admission à la profession et non pas de l'admission en droit. Bien que la Fédération ne propose pas de faire de ces nouveaux critères des conditions officielles d'accréditation pour les facultés de droit, cette nouveauté risque de laisser aux étudiants moins de flexibilité dans leur choix de cours, parce qu'en plus des critères actuels, une connaissance du droit de la famille, des testaments et successions et de la preuve sera requise.

3) Second, the Law Society of Upper Canada is discussing substantial changes to the articling requirement for the practice of law in Ontario. A report has been tabled, proposing the creation of alternative means of satisfying the articling requirement through four months of privately provided coursework and a four-month co-op placement, alongside the existing articling program, which would continue. The cost of this program would be shared by all students, including those who go through regular articling. A dissenting minority has proposed abolishing the articling requirement altogether. Full details are available at <http://www.lsuc.on.ca>

Le Conseil n'a pas encore décidé quelle position la Faculté adoptera dans ces deux cas, mais un malaise général semblait être éprouvé autour de la table face à ces nouvelles. Nous encourageons les étudiants qui se sentent concernés par ces affaires à nous contacter. Lorsque nous aurons une meilleure idée

des questions spécifiques qui seront discutées au Conseil, nous solliciterons activement votre avis. Le doyen a aussi signalé son intention de tenir des forums sur ces sujets. Un groupe a d'ailleurs été créé à cet effet sur Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/events/341680005928200/>

4) With respect to issues occurring at a faculty-level, the Faculty is moving towards the goal set in 2002 of having 45 full-time teaching positions with a number of new positions to be filled this year. Student input into these decisions can usually be submitted through the Staff Appointments Committee. However, because of the special circumstances created by intensive hiring, an ad hoc committee has also been formed to do consultations on the hiring process (and not the hires per se). Students who wish to voice their concerns or share ideas on the matter can contact Justina Di Fazio (justina.difazio@mail.mcgill.ca) who is the student representative on that committee.

5) Two new "shell" courses were also approved by the Council; these are the Specialized Topics in Law courses that change in content from year to year. Having two more in the calendar adds flexibility in course offerings and in course selection for students.

Enfin, les autres items à l'agenda incluaient la présentation des rapports annuels de la doyenne adjointe aux admissions et au recrutement et de la vice-doyenne aux études supérieures, la création de la bourse d'admission Gary Nachshen et le prix Gary Nachshen pour les revues de droit. Le doyen a aussi annoncé que la faculté a atteint ses objectifs de collecte de fonds pour contribuer à la campagne de financement de l'université en amassant 35 millions de dollars. Cependant, la faculté pourrait quand même subir des coupes budgétaires en 2013-2014, puisque les finances du reste de l'université ne vont pas aussi bien. La doyenne adjointe aux admissions et au recrutement a par ailleurs signalé que les demandes d'admission provenant d'étudiants internationaux ont chuté de 37%. La faculté se penchera sur les causes de cette diminution et recherchera des moyens de la renverser.

Please feel free to contact your Faculty Council representatives with any questions or opinions.

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KE-JIA
CHONG

NEGOTIATION WORKSHOP OF MCGILL ARBITRATION SOCIETY: A RECAP

While ogres can be like onions, the Negotiation Workshop hosted by the McGill Arbitration Society revealed that negotiation interests are too like onions.

On October 17 2012, the McGill Arbitration Society welcomed Pablo Restrepo-Saenz who teaches as a guest professor in the Desautels Faculty of Management MBA program. Pablo captivated students through theory on negotiation in a Socratic method style, tossing in jokes as he covered essentials and the tough questions on negotiation. In the middle of the 2 hours session, participants were then broken out into pairs and practiced their skills.

As law students, Pablo suggested that we might be too focused on positions, justifications, rights, threats and power. We are likely to skip over the interests. Asking "why" enough times (at least three times) will help reveal the onion-like layers of a party's interest—what brought us to the negotiation table.

A student at the back had the tendency to ask the questions that no one else dared to ask.

How much information do you share? Pablo, in his kind and pragmatic way, told us of how good negotiators are able to get as much information from the other party as possible. And are they good at sharing information? Maybe. Yet there is often a lack of information in negotiation, like missing puzzle pieces on a table, but you don't even know you are missing pieces.

Pablo reasoned that there is a great cost of not sharing information. As humans, it is in our nature to reciprocate – you cannot expect to receive information without sharing some.

What do you think of lying? Pablo addressed this as an ethical ques-

tion of reputation, and pragmatically, that consequences like lost business might also occur as no one would believe your lies anymore. He suggested that we each set written ethical boundaries and commit ourselves to them before going in.

Pablo also described that power is defined by how good a party's Better Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement (BATNA) was. Sometimes parties may believe that although they have a bad BATNA, their opponent necessarily has a good BATNA, which may not be the case. Good negotiators look to improve their BATNAs.

Pablo revealed that in the end, without regular negotiation practice, most attendees would likely return to their old ways of thinking. He urged us to practice the process: 1) Prepare, 2) Pre-negotiate, 3) Build a working relationship, 3) Share information, 4) Understand the problem and check assumptions, 5) Negotiate a solution, and 6) Write an agreement.

At least, he said, we law students should be good at the last step.

*This event was made possible with the support of LSA funding.





Law I

**STEVE
PAYETTE**

ABOUT MEDLEY

Dear reader,

As you know, I attend school with an assistance-dog by the name of Medley. She's awesome (if you're reading this, so are you). Many of you have petted her and talked to her, which I believe does her good. Nonetheless, I've created a potential problem by allowing people to pet her. I write to address the presumption that it is acceptable to pet working dogs — it isn't.

The 'official' answer to the question, "may I pet or talk to an assistance dog?" is "no." (Please don't experience any guilt if you petted with Medley, assigning blame is not the intention of this piece. My worry is that in the future some of you may be scolded if you attempt to pet another person's assistance-dog. I also worry about how some of you may interpret another partner's strict adherence to the official position. My purpose is to impart upon you, dear reader, my assumptions about this conduct. If there is fault, it is mine alone.) There are countless reasons why the you should not pet an assistance-dog:

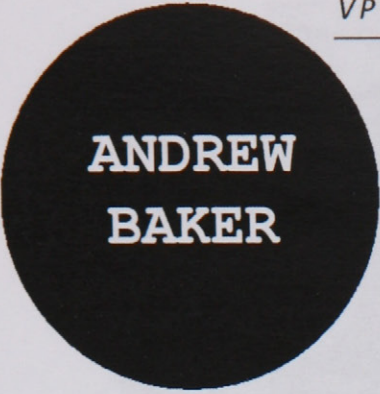
- if the dog acts-up because someone riled her up, the partner must then discipline the dog even if it wasn't her fault;
- if the partnership is not securely established, the dog may seek

- others because they aren't disciplinarians;
- if the dog gets used to seeking affection elsewhere, the owner may lose control and/or the dog may no longer provide assistance when needed;
- the partner may have an impairment that limits his or her ability to control the dog, and so on.

Medley is my second MIRA-dog and we've been partnered for 5 years. If/when I allow people to pet her, it isn't merely because I'm a nice guy (which I am). My relationship with Medley is such that I don't foresee any problems with allowing people to pet her in certain situations. This does not mean that I will offer permission in every situation. Much like during our first year together, I tend to categorically answer "no" in noisy venues or in restaurants, and enforce that choice.

I hope, dear reader, that you will understand my reasons for writing you today. If you're unsure, please ask me! The one thing I hope you retain from this is to always ask the partner first and respect that they know what's in the best interest of their particular partnership. Thanks for being awesome!

Steve Payette - 'law student on a leash'



**ANDREW
BAKER**

SOMMET SUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

L' Association étudiante de l'université McGill (AEUM/SSMU) est en processus d'écriture d'une politique de position pour le Sommet sur l'enseignement supérieur.

Le VP Externe récolte présentement des soumissions d'étudiants en droit. Le sommet sera l'occasion de discussions sur une variété de problématiques telles que: la gestion des universités et leur financement, l'accès aux prêts et bourses, les barrières structurelles à l'éducation et le rôle des universités dans la société québécoise.

The SSMU will also be conducting a survey of the student body. Feel free to submit questions that you would like to have included in the survey. Submitted questions can be applicable to

all post-secondary students or to law students specifically.

To make submissions, to ask questions, or to get involved, please send an email to vp-external.lsa@mail.mcgill.ca or stop by the LSA office. For more information on the Summit, please visit www.mesrst.gouv.qc.ca.

Please note that these submissions are a preliminary consultation. McGill's drafting process is yet to be determined and the specific details of the Summit itself are unknown. As such, check the LSA Listserv and the Quid for updates; there will be further opportunities to get involved in upcoming months. Nevertheless, I strongly encourage interested students to get involved as soon as possible!



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Mes Richard Vachon et Chanelle Charron-Watson

Nombre d'avocats au Québec

23

Champs de pratique

Droit administratif • Arbitrage en matière civile et commerciale • Arbitrage international • Faillite et insolvabilité • Responsabilité professionnelle • Responsabilité civile • Droit de la technologie • Droit de la construction • Litige civil, commercial et corporatif • Recours collectifs

Embauche

Étudiants employés à l'été 2012 : 2

Stagiaires employés à l'été 2012 : 3

Woods s.e.n.c.r.l. fut parmi les premières boutiques de litige de Montréal. Nos avocats se consacrent exclusivement à la résolution des affaires contentieuses, que ce soit par la plaidoirie ou d'autres voies telles que la médiation, l'arbitrage ou la négociation. Le litige, à Montréal, c'est chez nous que ça se passe !

Notre pratique, très équilibrée, comprend des dossiers de diverses tailles qui s'étendent à toutes les ramifications du litige commercial. Certains de nos avocats exercent également dans les domaines du droit disciplinaire et du droit administratif. Une constante, toutefois : nos clients nous confient des dossiers de qualité qui nous permettent de maintenir le niveau de pratique le plus élevé qui soit. Chez Woods, il n'y a pas de litige de second ordre. Chaque dossier est mené avec art.

SVETLANA
KOCHKINA

LIBRARY NEWS

- *Not-Totally-Unsolicited Advice about Footnotes*

Last week, I saw a number of first-year students seeking advice from a librarian on how to cite the sources that they used in their first memo. Thus, I decided to give you some not-totally-unsolicited advice on this matter.

First, when your TL gives you a piece of paper (a pdf, a photocopy of something, etc.), do not hesitate to ask what this is and from where it originates. This will save you quite a bit of time when you are pressed to finish your work but discover suddenly that this photocopy is in fact a book chapter, and you had no idea about the book title and/or author. Second, do not wait until the last minute to make your footnotes. Everybody works differently, but my experience shows that if you 'cite while you write', you will save time. You will have your paper AND your footnotes ready (save for the final proofing) when you finish writing the last paragraph. On the contrary, if you leave all your footnotes to be done when your paper is written, you will end up trying to figure out where you found this or that quotation and, pardon me, freaking out about supra(s) and idem(s) when you are totally short of time. Third, use the Red Book in conjunction with your common sense and with some reasoning. Do not just scan and skim the text of a section, expecting that a correct form of citation will jump in your eyes. Red Book is not the Bible, so do not expect that it will necessarily have an answer to your particular question. When you have something to cite, think about what rule fits the best your type of source and then, apply this rule.

Last, to cite a source, proceed as follows:

- Determine what it is that you have to cite
- Find the appropriate chapter (Jurisprudence for cases, Secondary Sources for books and journal articles, etc.)
- READ the General Rules section
- Find the section corresponding to the source that you have
- READ this section
- Apply the rule to cite the source (making analogies if necessary)
- Repeat as needed:)

- *Rare Books Room Tours Offered*

If you would like to know what kind of treasures are kept in the glass-enclosed Rare Books Room on the second floor of

the Law Library, sign up for a half-hour (or longer) tour of the Law Rare Books Room. To sign up for a tour, please send a request to me, Svetlana Kochkina, at svetlana.kochkina@mcgill.ca, and I will notify you when we have enough participants.

- *Books that I Liked*

Pour une nouvelle histoire du droit byzantin : théorie et pratique juridiques au XI^e siècle / Lisa Bénou. Cet ouvrage, fortement intéressant, vise à contribuer à une meilleure connaissance de la civilisation byzantine, de son système juridique ainsi qu'à contribuer à la discussion concernant les relations et «le fil unificateur» entre la théorie et la pratique juridique.

Haggadah de Pessah : la pâque juive : manuscrit du x^e siècle copié et enluminé par Joël ben Siméon Feibusch Ashkénazi / introduction de Maurice-Ruben Hayoun.

Haggadah de Pessah réunit les textes liturgiques et commente les rites qui scandent la cérémonie de la Pâque juive. C'est une reproduction en facsimilé d'un manuscrit enluminé, témoin de cette cérémonie et d'un moment clé de la culture juive. Le manuscrit reproduit ici a été réalisé par un scribe enlumineur hautement réputé du X^e siècle, Joël ben Siméon, dont les ateliers, sont connus pour la qualité exceptionnelle de leur production. Des lecteurs suivront les différentes étapes de la célébration en contemplant les somptueuses illustrations de ce livre. L'auteur de l'introduction vaste et instructive, Maurice-Ruben Hayoun, est le spécialiste de la philosophie médiévale judéo-arabe et du renouveau de la pensée judéo-allemande de Moïse Mendelssohn à Gershom Scholem. Il a enseigné au département de philosophie de l'Université de Genève de 2003 à 2011.

- *Law Library blog*

Do not forget to check Nahum Gelber Law Library's blog, where you can find more Law Library news: <http://blogs.library.mcgill.ca/lawlibrary/>

**CHARLOTTE
CHEONG
(CRARR)**

ADVISORY: CRARR WARNS ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF JOB DISCRIMINATION CAUSED BY THE U.S. ITAR RULE

Montreal, October 25, 2012 --- A recent case of a Lebanese Canadian youth who was denied a job in the aerospace and defense industry led CRARR to launch an information campaign in local universities and training schools on the U.S. State Department's International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).

ITAR requires Canadian aerospace and defense companies recognized as Premier U.S. Defense Contractors and receiving military contracts from the U.S., and recruitment agencies working with these companies, to adhere to regulations that restrict access to ITAR-controlled products, services and data to applicants and employees from these prohibited countries.

ITAR applies to those who hold dual nationalities, are Canadian permanent residents or are Canadian citizens, regardless of how long they have held either status, and international applicants, who were born in 28 embargoed countries deemed to be hostile to the United States such as China, Cuba, Haiti, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Vietnam (for a list of these countries, visit http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/embargoed_countries/index.html).

Under these ITAR rules, persons holding nationality from the country of their employer (i.e. Canada), while also holding nationality from one or more of the proscribed countries as listed above, are referred to as "dual-country nationals". Individuals not holding nationality from the country of their employer are referred to as "third-country nationals". If one falls under either category, one may be subject to employment discrimination based on one's ethnic or national origin.

The Canadian government has advocated for a solution to ITAR that emphasizes security, rather than nationality or ethnicity. According to the August 2011 amendment, nationality in itself is theoretically and officially not a sufficient condition for ITAR restrictions. Instead, job applicants wishing to be hired by Canadian companies and current employees must be screened for "substantive contacts" in any of the prohibited countries. These "substantive contacts" include:

1. Regular travel to the prohibited countries;
2. Recent or continuing contact with agents, brokers and nation-

als of those countries;

3. Continued demonstrated allegiance to those countries;
4. Maintenance of business relationships with persons from those countries;
5. Maintenance of a residence in those countries;
6. Receiving salary or other continuing monetary compensation from those countries;
- or
7. Acts otherwise indicating a risk of diversion.

In theory, only persons holding "substantive contacts" in any of the proscribed 28 countries are subject to its restrictive provisions. In practice, however, candidates who do not have "substantive contacts" but who were born in any of those countries, despite holding Canadian citizenship or permanent residence status, can still be denied employment, training and apprenticeship. This also means that even if one has acquired an internship or a job with a company, one can later be denied employment and promotion, demoted or even terminated.

"All engineering students should be informed of ITAR and their civil rights so when they are denied job or training opportunities, they will know that it has nothing to do with their knowledge or competency, but everything to do with their original birthplace," said Serwaah Frimpong, an international development student involved with CRARR.

"Even with the 2011 reforms, ITAR still disenfranchises many Canadian citizens and permanent residents simply because these individuals still have active visits to and contacts with their families in their countries of origin," added Charlotte Cheong, a political science and economics student who worked on this issue at CRARR.

Concerned engineering students should consult their student association, legal information clinic or CRARR to enquire about their civil rights and ways to challenge these racially and ethnically discriminatory restrictions. In the past, CRARR has successfully filed and settled civil rights claims on behalf of persons from Cuba and Venezuela who were discriminated because of ITAR.

OVERHEARD AT THE FAC

1L: I don't understand at all, how can we have something that isn't tangible but be considered immovable?

Prof: That's a very interesting question. The answer is we are in "fiction land", these are "fictional categories".

1L, later on the immovable/movable distinction: A shoe cannot be valuable by itself.

1L: Yeah? What about Cinderella?

Prof, students freaking out about Thursday's midterm: You're graduating from one of the top 20 in school rankings.

Student: But McGill is no longer in the top 20 in school rankings.

Prof: Guys you are still going to be okay! A "B" grade or whatever is not going to affect your life. Trust me, I was in your position, and sitting where you are. And you are graduating from one of the top law schools, and you don't pay \$20,000 fees, so trust me you will be okay.

Prof: I wanted to say "Let's do some role-play", but it just sounded so wrong!

Prof: If you love the beauty of the French language, you may want to plug your ears.

Prof: Nemo Judex in Causa sua, et Audi alteram partem. Par le passé, principes connus sous le nom de «Touche pas à ma Audi», et une autre histoire de poisson que j'avoue ne pas très bien connaître...

Prof: Any questions? No? It's not exactly like sex.

Students: [awkward silence]

Prof: There's a Woody Allen film...

[N.B.: Absolutely no idea why he said this, there's not even a relevant context.]

Exchange Student: Canadian law is ridiculous!

Prof: De quel type de meuble était-il question en l'affaire?

1Ls: [awkward silence]

Prof: Coudonc, aviez-vous un mémo à faire?

1Ls: Oui!

[«Double face palm» du Prof]

Prof: This is a class that deals with a subject in life that I don't understand.

Prof: In the second hour I will attempt to convince you that the Supreme Court of Canada is very pro-corporate fraud.

Prof: Justice Major may bake great cookies. I have it on good authority that Justice Cory was a great cookie-baker.

Prof: I had a friend who interviewed at an investment bank and was asked the weirdest question I think I've ever heard of. They first asked him, since he spoke Spanish, whether he would like to work at their Latin American private clients divi-

sion. He said, "Sure." They then asked him, "How do you feel about working for older gentlemen with unusual views about World War 2?" ... Gee I wonder whom he would be working for?

Prof: The statute of frauds is not a statute that people are really in love with... to the extent that people are ever in love with statutes.

Prof, in very overheated room: I wish I could make the room cooler. But all I can do is shout and hope it keeps you awake.

Student: Can you serve by text or BBM with attachment? Obama has a blackberry so it's legit.

Prof: Why on earth would you sue a homeless person? They don't have any money.

1L: Mes carottes sont vraiment poilues. Ça me perturbe. Elles ont vraiment beaucoup de poils.

3L, talking about men: Yeah, I would never sleep with him. I think he'd react worse to seeing a spider than I would.

2L: Totally. I need a gorilla.

[Five minutes later...]

Same 2L: Yeah, I just really like orangutans.

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